No. C. 1352—Co. 22-49-22, dated, Bangalore the 4th March 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore and continued by the Supplies, Services and Miscellaneous Provisions (Temporary Powers) Act, 1947 (Act XX of 1947), His Highness the Maharaja, the Rajpramukh of Mysore is pleased to publish the following notification issued by the Textile Commissioner under the Mysore Cotton Control Order, 1949:—

By Order,

A. S. KHALEEL,

Secretary to Government,
Food and Agriculture Departments.

No. C. 1353—Co. 22-49-23, dated 4th March 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by paragraph 17 of the Mysore Cotton Control Order, 1949, I hereby direct as follows:—

1. For the purpose of this order, each of the following areas shall constitute a zone, namely,—

(*a*) the Province of Bombay;
(*b*) the United State of Saurashtra (including Junagadh);
(*c*) the Province of Cutch;
(*d*) the United State of Madhya Bharat;
(*e*) the Province of Bhopal;
(*f*) the United State of Rajasthan;
(*g*) the Province of Ajmer-Merwara;
(*h*) the Province of East Punjab;
(*i*) the Patiala and East Punjab States Union;
(*j*) the Central Province and Berar;
(*k*) the Province of Bilaspur;
(*l*) the Hyderabad State;
(*m*) the Mysore State;
(*n*) the Province of Madras;
(*o*) the United Provinces.

Explanation.—Each of the Provinces specified above shall be deemed to include the States which have merged with it or administered as part of it.

2. Except in accordance with the permission in writing of the Textile Commissioner, the Director (Cotton) or an Assistant Director (Cotton) in the Office of the Textile Commissioner or of any other officer authorised in

this behalf by the Textile Commissioner, no person shall transport or cause to be transported cotton by rail, road or water from any place within any of the said zones to any place in India outside that zone:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall apply to the transport of—

(i) Cotton waste (soft waste).

(ii) Parcels containing cotton samples weighing not more than 20 lbs.

(iii) Parcels containing cotton despatched by the President, East India Cotton Association Ltd., Bombay.

T. P. BARAT,

Textile Commissioner,
Bombay.

No. M. 13951—P.H. 115-49-5, dated Bangalore, the 27th February 1950.

Under Section 20 of the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Act IX of 1921 as amended from time to time, the Government of Mysore are pleased to make the rules issued with Government Notification No. G. 2463—Sany. 61-30-3, dated 22nd September 1931, as amended in Government Notification No. G. 798—P.H. 136-39-3, dated 29th July 1940 (annexed hereto) applicable to Davanagere Municipality.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

K. M. NARASIMHAIYA,
Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

RULES UNDER THE MYSORE PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT.

1. In these rules, "Act" means the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Act, IX of 1921.

"Section" means section of the above Act.

Section 3.—

2. The officer to whom the local executive officer may delegate his powers shall be of the rank of a Health Officer or shall hold the Diploma of Public Health. No

legal proceedings under the Act shall be instituted without the permission in writing of the President or the Commissioner, as the case may be.

Section 20 (b).—

3. The area within which the local executive officer of a Municipal Council shall exercise powers shall be the Municipal limits of the place.

Section 20 (c).—

4. *Cleanliness of Vessels.*—All vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing or preparing food or containing any food intended for sale shall be cleansed with clean boiling water before and after use and shall be kept in a constant state of cleanliness. In case of food likely to be acted upon by the metal of the vessels, receptacles or utensils in which the food is manufactured, prepared or contained for purposes of sale, precautions shall be taken to prevent such metallic contamination.

Section 20 (d).—

5. *How notice of Admixture, Addition or Deficiency shall be given.*—If the vendor of any article intended for food, knows that it is admixed with any foreign substance whatsoever or that any component part has been abstracted therefrom, he shall give due notice of such admixture or abstraction by means of distinct and clear labels in Kannada or in any other language likely to be read and understood by the people, affixed conspicuously on each package or receptacle containing the article. Unless the vendor of any food containing an admixture, addition or deficiency, knows of his own knowledge, that the purchaser is able to read and understand the label, he shall give the purchaser the information contained in the label by word of mouth at the time of purchase.

Section 20 (e).—

6. The standards of purity prescribed for milk, cream, butter and ghee are as follows :—

Milk.—

(1) *Cow's Milk.*—Where a sample of cow's milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than 3 per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for

the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-fat or the addition thereto of water.

(2) When a sample of cow's milk or any skimmed or separated cow's milk contains less than 8·5 per cent of milk solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(3) When a sample of cow's milk, whether sold as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk, contains less than 0·5 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(4) *Buffalo's Milk.*—Where a sample of buffalo's milk (not being sold as skimmed or separated milk), contains less than 4·5 per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-fat or the addition thereto of water.

(5) Where a sample of Buffalo's milk, whether sold as buffalo's milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo's milk contains less than 9 per cent of milk-solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(6) Where a sample of buffalo's milk, whether sold as buffalo's milk or as skimmed or separated buffalo's milk, contains less than 0·53 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

N.B.—The minimum limits for nitrogen prescribed above under (3) and (6) are intended to be used in those cases in which a sample of milk, when it is analysed, is so far decomposed that an estimation of the proportion of milk-solids, other than milk-fat in the sample before decomposition will be unreliable, the proportion of nitrogen not being appreciably affected by decomposition.

(7) *Unspecified Milk.*—Where a sample of milk, separated milk or skimmed milk, is sold or offered for sale or hawked about, without any indication as to whether it is derived from the cow or the buffalo and by comparison

with the minimum limits given for the cow's milk in the above, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine for the reason given in the above rule or rules which are applicable.

(8) *Maximum Limit for Dirt in Milk.*—Where a sample of milk separated or skimmed milk deposits on standing for a period of 24 hours or less, an amount of visible sediment exceeding five parts per 100,000 (both milk and sediment being measured by volume), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine by reason of its containing an excessive amount of dirt.

(9) *Cream.*—Where a sample or cream contains less than 20 per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

(10) *Butter.*—Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter exceeds 20 per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

(11) *Ghee.*—Where the proportion of water in a sample of ghee exceeds one per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the ghee is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Section 20 (f)—

7. (1) No person shall add water or any dried or condensed milk or any fluid reconstituted therefrom or any skimmed milk or separated milk to milk intended for sale, and no person shall, by himself or by any servant or agent, sell or offer for sale or hawk about, any milk to which any such addition has been made.

(2) No person shall abstract any ingredient from milk, without giving due notice of the same, in an unambiguous manner, of the fact of such abstraction therefrom, as prescribed in rules under Section 20 (*d*).

(3) No person either by himself or any servant or agent, shall sell or offer for sale or hawk, as milk, any liquid in the making of which dried milk or condensed milk has been used or to which water or other diluent or adulterant has been added or from which any ingredient

has been abstracted, without due notice of the same to the purchaser as prescribed in rule under Section 20 (*d*).

Section 20 (g).—

8. Any receptacle containing dried, condensed, skimmed or separated milk shall be labelled with an adhesive label which shall contain the information and be of the size indicated below. The information shall be in black type printed or written in the centre of the label, which shall be of white colour. Nothing else shall be printed or written on the label except the name of the article. The label shall be clearly visible to the purchaser and shall measure at least 2″×4″ where only Kannada is used or at least 4″×4″ where more than one language is employed.

Section 20 (h).—

9. (1) Any person taking a sample of milk for the purpose of this Act may add a preservative for the purpose of retaining the sample in a condition convenient for analytical purposes.

(2) The preservative used shall be the liquid commonly known as "formalin" which is a liquid containing about 40 per cent of formaldehyde in aqueous solution.

(3) The amount of preservative added shall be approximately in proportion of one drop of formalin for every 2 ozs. of the sample of the milk.

(4) Each sample of milk to which formalin has been added by the person taking the sample shall bear a notification on the label to the effect that it has been "artificially preserved".

(5) For the purposes of this rule, milk includes skimmed and separated milk.

10. *Penalty for Breach of Rules.*—Every manufacturer or dealer or vendor who—(*a*) disobeys, fails to comply with or acts in contravention of the provisions made under Rule 4 herein, in respect of cleanliness of vessels, receptacles or utensils used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any food intended for sale, or (*b*) neglects to affix labels to notify in the manner prescribed, the fact of the admixture of foreign ingredients in the case of adulterated articles of food or abstraction of any

component part therefrom of any article of food, or (*c*) fails to give the purchaser in cases, mentioned in Rule 5, information contained in such labels by word of mouth at the time of purchase, or (*d*) manufactures, deals in or sell milk, cream, butter or ghee below the standard prescribed in Rule 6 above shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for every subsequent offence.

Amended Rules.

(6) The standards of purity prescribed for milk, cream, curds, butter and ghee, and tea and coffee are as follows :—

Milk :—

(1) *Cow's Milk.*—Where a sample of cow's milk (not being sold or offered for sale as skimmed or separated milk) contains less than three per cent of milk-fat it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-fat or the addition thereto of water.

(2) Where a sample of cow's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk, contains less than 8·5 per cent of milk-solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(3) Where a sample of cow's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk contains less than 0·5 per cent of nitrogen, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(4) Where a sample of cow's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as cow's milk or as skimmed or separated cow's milk, contains less than 0·5 or more than 0·75 per cent of ash, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act until the contrary be proved that the sample is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water, or the addition of extraneous solids, as the case may be.

(5) *Buffalo's Milk.*—Where a sample of buffalo's milk (not being sold or offered for sale as skimmed or

separated milk) contains less than 4·0 per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-fat or the addition thereto of water.

(6) Where a sample of buffalo's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as buffalo's milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo's milk, contains less than 9 per cent of milk-solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(7) Where a sample of buffalo's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as buffalo's milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo's milk contains less than 0·53 per cent of nitrogen it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

N.B.—The minimum limits for nitrogen prescribed above under (3) and (7) are intended to be used in those cases in which a sample of milk when it is analysed is so far decomposed that an estimation of the proportion of milk-solids other than milk-fat in the sample before decomposition will be unreliable, the proportion of nitrogen not being appreciably affected by decomposition.

(8) Where a sample of buffalo's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as buffalo's milk, or as skimmed or separated buffalo's milk, contains less than 0·60 or more than 1·00 per cent of ash, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water, or the addition of extraneous solids, as the case may be.

(9) *Unspecified Milk.*—Where a sample of milk, separated milk or skimmed milk, is sold or offered for sale or hawked about with any indication as to whether it is derived from the cow or the buffalo and by comparison with the minimum limits prescribed above under (1), (2) and (3) for cow's milk, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine for the reason given in the above rule or rules which are applicable.

(10) *Maximum Limit for Dirt in Milk.*—Where a sample of milk, separated milk, or skimmed milk deposits on standing for period of 24 hours or less, an amount of

visible sediment exceeding five parts per 100,000 (both milk and sediment being measured by volume), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the milk is not genuine by reason of its containing in excessive amount of dirt.

(11) *Cream.*—Where a sample of cream contains less than 20 per cent of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

Curd.—Curd is the product obtained by lactic and fermentation of milk.

(12) *Curd from Cow's Milk.*—Where a sample of curd from cow's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as curd from cow's milk contains less than 8·9 per cent of total solids and more than 2·82 per cent of acidity in terms of lactic acid, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the curd is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(13) *Curd from Skimmed (Cow's) Milk.*—Where a sample of curd from skimmed (cow's) milk, whether sold or offered for sale as curd from skimmed (cow's) milk, contains less than 6·1 per cent of total solids and more than 3·28 per cent of acidity in terms of lactic acid, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the curd is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(14) *Curd from Buffalo's Milk.*—Where a sample of curd from buffalo's milk, whether sold or offered for sale as curd from buffalo's milk, contains less than 9·8 per cent of total solids and more than 3·45 per cent of acidity in terms of lactic acid, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the curd is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(15) *Curd from Skimmed (Buffalo's) Milk.*—Where a sample of curd from skimmed (buffalo's) milk, whether sold or offered for sale as curd from skimmed (buffalo's) milk, contains less than 7·3 per cent of total solids and more than 3·55 per cent of acidity in terms of lactic acid, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this act, until the contrary be proved, that the curd is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of water.

(16) *Curd from Skimmed (Unspecified) Milk.*—Where a sample of curd from skimmed milk is sold or offered for sale or hawked about, without any indication

as to whether it is made of cow's or buffalo's milk and by comparison with the limits prescribed above under (13) for curd from skimmed cow's milk, it appears to be adulterated, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

(17) *Butter.*—(*a*) Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter made from cow's or buffalo's milk or cream exceeds 20 per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

Note.—Rules 18 and 19 which are intended to be used in the case of ghee samples shall also apply in the case of butter which may be clarified into ghee for this purpose.

(*b*) No preservatives except salt shall be used.

Ghee.—

(18) Where the proportion of water in a sample of ghee made from cow's or buffalo's butter exceeds 1 per cent, it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the ghee is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

(19) Where a sample of ghee, whether sold or offered for sale as cow's ghee or buffalo's ghee or mixed ghee, does not satisfy the following values, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Act, until the contrary be proved, that the sample is not genuine.

Kind	Refractive Index at 40°C	Reichert Meissl-value	Polenske value	Free Fatty Acids as oleic, per cent	Saponification value	Iodine value
		Not less than	Not less than	Not more than	Not less than	Not more than
Cow's Ghee ...	41·0—44·0	21·0	1·5	0·20	225	41·0
Buffalo's Ghee	41·0—44·0	27·0	1·5	0·30	225	41·0
Mixed Ghee...	41·0—44·0	25·0	1·5	0·28	225	41·0

(*a*) No person shall add to ghee or butter intended for sale any substance—

(i) prepared in imitation of or as a substitute for ghee or butter;

or

(ii) consisting or containing any oil or fat which does not conform to the definition of ghee in the Act;

(*b*) No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or offer or expose for sale any ghee or butter to which any such addition has been made.

Tea.—

(20) (*a*) Tea shall be derived exclusively from the leaves and buds of plants of the Camellia genus and Thea species.

(*b*) Tea shall contain —

(i) a proportion of extractive matter in boiling water which is not less than 40 per cent;

(ii) a proportion of total ash of not less than 4 per cent and not more than 8 per cent;

(iii) a proportion of ash insoluble in boiling water which is not more than 3 0 per cent; and

(iv) the total alkalinity of the ash as K_2O should not be less than 1·7 or more than 2·0.

N.B.—For the purpose of this rule, the ash of tea shall be determined on dry tea, that is, tea dried to constant weight at 100°C.

(*c*) Where a sample of tea does not comply with all the standards specified in sub-rules (*a*) and (*b*), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this act, until the contrary be proved, that the tea is not genuine.

Coffee.—

(21) (*a*) "Coffee" means the seed of cultivated varieties of Coffee arabica, Coffea liberica and Coffea robusta.

"Green, raw or unroasted Coffee" is coffee freed from all but a small portion of its spermoderm, and conforms in variety and in place of production to the name it bears.

"Roasted Coffee" means properly cleaned green coffee which by the action of heat (roasting) has become brown and has developed its characteristic aroma and shall not contain any admixture of other substances than coffee, save as under (*d*).

(*b*) Coffee shall contain—

(i) a proportion of extractive matter in boiling water which is not less than 30 per cent,

(ii) a proportion of total ash of not less than 4 per cent and not more than 5 per cent;

(iii) a proportion of ash insoluble in boiling water which is not more than 1·4 per cent; and

(iv) the total alkalinity of the ash as K_2O should not be less than 1·8 or more than 2·2.

N.B.—For the purpose of this rule, the ash of coffee powder shall be determined on dry coffee powder, that is, coffee-powder dried to constant weight at 100°C.

(*c*) Where a sample of coffee does not comply with all the standards specified in sub-rules (*a*) and (*b*), it shall be presumed for the purposes of this Act, until the contrary be proved, that the coffee is not genuine.

(*d*) The only permissible adulterant to coffee is chicory, which may be added to the coffee in a proportion not exceeding 50 per cent. The fact of such an addition and the exact proportion of the adulterant shall be clearly indicated on the label of the container or packet containing the mixture, in a conspicuous place and in distinct legible letters.

When ground coffee is sold or exposed for sale in loose form, *i.e.*, other than in specifically prepared packets or containers, the receptacles containing the coffee, or on which it is exposed or kept for sale, shall be labelled with labels indicating the nature and extent of the adulterant present (if any) in letters less than one-half of an inch in size. Absence of such a label will be taken to imply that the coffee so kept or exposed for sale is meant to be sold as pure coffee.

No. 6174—Cts. 36-49-6, Bangalore, dated 2nd March 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 42 of the Mysore Court Fees Act, 1900 (Act III of 1900), His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to direct that the payment of court fees for the stamping, in the Mysore State, of Succession Certificates issued in the States specified in Part A of the First Schedule to the Constitution of India, be remitted.

By Order of the Rajpramukh,
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

B. S. PUTTASWAMY,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications at the Government Press, Bangalore.